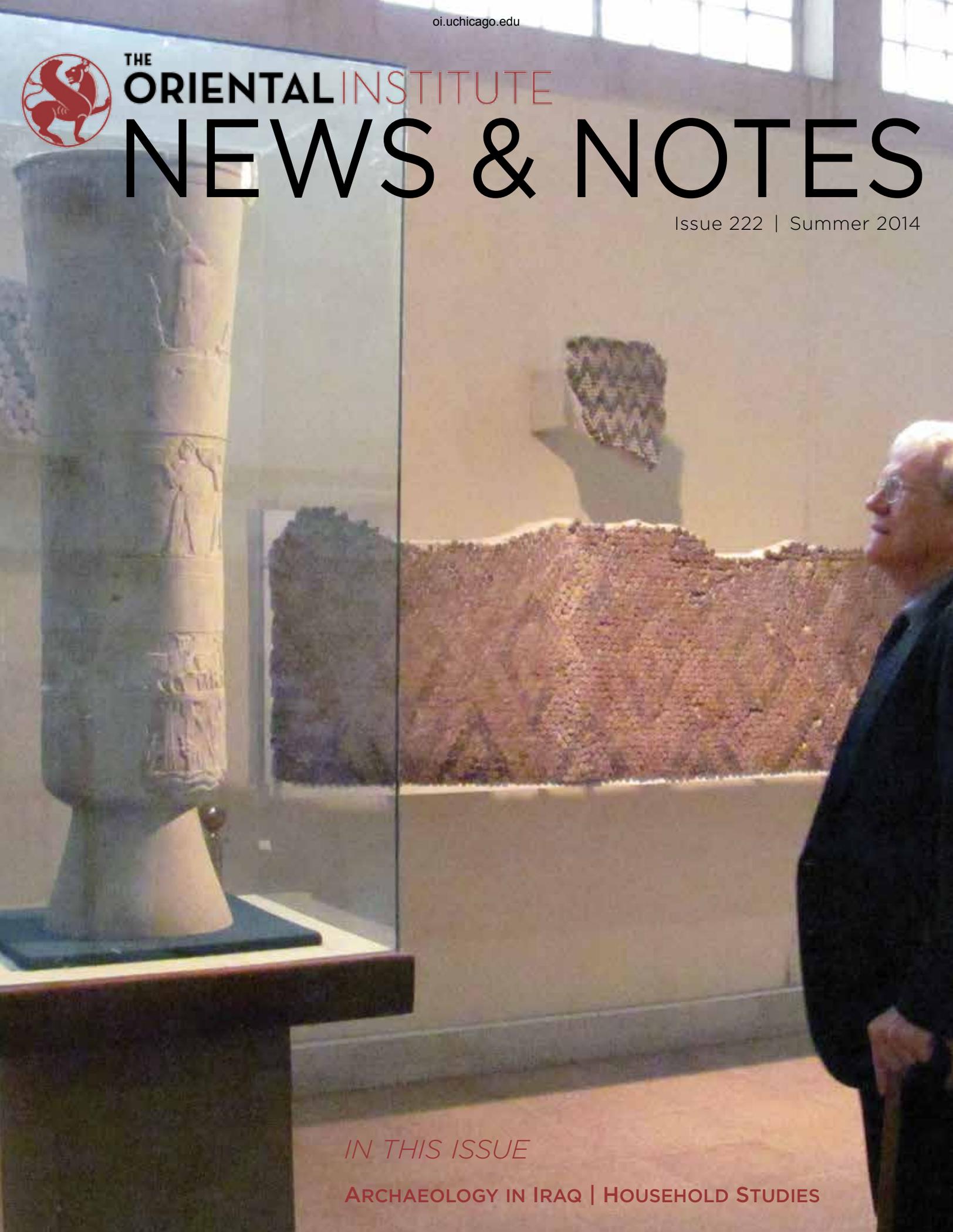




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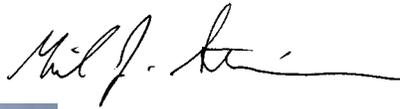


IN THIS ISSUE

ARCHAEOLOGY IN IRAQ | HOUSEHOLD STUDIES

From the Director's Study

The cover article by McGuire Gibson on the current state of archaeology in Iraq gives a valuable update on a little-known, but extremely important development — no less than the first stirrings of the re-birth of archaeology in Iraq. As we all know only too well, Iraq, the heartland of the development of civilization in Mesopotamia, suffered terrible devastation in the Gulf War and its aftermath. Amidst the death and destruction that took place in the course of the war, the world watched in horror as the National Museum of Iraq in Baghdad was ransacked, and over 15,000 objects were stolen. The theft of these artifacts — the material documentation of the rise of the world's first cities and literate civilization, represents an irreplaceable loss to world cultural heritage. Although the museum has been physically rebuilt, and many artifacts did survive the looting, the galleries remained closed until this year. Now, the Iraq Museum is finally ready for re-opening to the public. At the same time, the Iraqi State Board of Antiquities and Heritage is hiring new staff, and regaining its vitality. Best of all, archaeological research is slowly, diffidently starting to resume in Iraq. So far the efforts are mainly visible in the northeastern Iraqi provinces of Erbil, Dohuk, Suleimaniya, and Erbil, where last summer I was thrilled to start my field project at the prehistoric mound of Surezha, the first Oriental Institute excavation in Iraq in twenty-three years. But it is equally heartening to see the first steps in the resumption of archaeological projects in southern Iraq as well — in the Sumerian “Heartland of Cities.” The University of Chicago has excavated in Iraq since 1905, and Mesopotamian civilization has always been at the very heart of the Oriental Institute’s research mission through the work of archaeologists such as Robert Braidwood, Robert McC. Adams, and Mac Gibson. I am extremely optimistic that we are now on the threshold of a new era of discoveries in Mesopotamia. We at the Oriental Institute are excited to be playing a part in this archaeological renaissance.




Field directors Abbas Alizadeh and Gil Stein on site at Surezha, Kurdistan, 2013 (photo by Loghman Ahmadzadeh)

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Cover image: McGuire Gibson and the reconstructed Uruk Vase, Iraq Museum

ARCHAEOLOGY IN IRAQ

A Bonanza in the North, Fitful Starts in the South, and the Iraq Museum Reviving

Statues from Hatra, Iraq Museum

by MCGUIRE GIBSON

Baghdad is a sad place for those of us who have known it for years. There are some signs of a renewal, such as the greening of the medians in city streets and along the highway to the airport (fig. 1). But the high walls of concrete barriers that surround the enclaves of various political and sectarian parties and the armed checkpoints that dot the city make it clear that Baghdad and the country are a long way from unity.

The streets are a solid traffic jam from morning well into the night, caused not only by the checkpoints but also by the influx of thousands of new cars. The great majority of these vehicles are Chinese and Iranian, and even the Peugeots and Renaults that you might think are French are actually assembled in Iran. You see an occasional American vehicle, and there is a shiny new building on Sadoun Street that sells Chevrolets, but the left-over Humvees and Chevrolet heavy

pickups used by the army and police are by far the most common U.S. products.

The new Chevrolet building is one of a new type of structure for Baghdad (fig. 2). Apparently an import from Turkey, which has lots of contracts in Iraq, this type of building features metal exteriors, often in garish colors. The old concrete “international style” buildings of the 1950s and 1960s need to be replaced, because they have not held up well with time, but to my eyes the metal fronts look out of place. There are still some Ottoman buildings and the graceful brick structures of the 1920s and 1930s, but I would not bet on the survival of most of them when better security allows developers to have a go at the city.

Some people are betting heavily on the future. On a trip to Iraq in March, I visited a new restaurant called the Eyes of Baghdad. Located directly on the Tigris, it is huge and can seat 3,000 people at any given time, with several large

rooms offering a variety of cuisines, and there is even a conference center. The décor reflects traditional Baghdadi architecture, and the walls are lined with old photos of the country in the early twentieth century. There are murals on the outside and inside of the building. What I found most surprising was that the man behind the venture was born and raised in Afak, the once small, quiet little town near Nippur, which is now a city of 50,000 people. The growth and obvious prosperity of Afak, and the visible improvements in irrigation in the area, which I observed on a visit a couple of years ago, are part of the economic revival of the south of the country. As the economy improves, there has been a good side effect for archaeology. With easier, better-paying employment, the looters, who have been destroying large parts of hundreds of sites between Babylon and Basra since 1991, have gradually quit digging. Some looting still goes



1 A view of modern Baghdad

2 Chevrolet dealer in Baghdad

on, but to a lesser degree. The market for antiquities still thrives, especially in new locations like the Gulf States, but the supply is lessened.

The Iraqi State Board of Antiquities and Heritage has been reviving, allowing it to hire hundreds of new employees, not only guards for sites but also personnel for its offices around the country and especially in its head office that includes the Iraq Museum in Baghdad (fig. 3). The organization can now send salvage teams to work at sites that were being looted, thus stopping the looting in some areas. There is other scholarly activity by Iraqis. Abdul Ameer Hamdani, a former director of the antiquities facility in Nasiriya and now a PhD student at Stony Brook, has carried out a very large survey in the area that used to be marshes and in the region around them and has located more than 1,200 sites. Another Iraqi team has begun excavations on a site near Kut, the name of which I did not discover. This mound is yielding great results including relief sculptures two meters high. An Italian group has begun to cooperate in that operation and was said to be about to do low-level photography of the site using a drone.

Restoration work has been done on museums around the country that were looted in 2003, and a new museum has been opened with the cooperation of the

British Museum in a former palace of Saddam Hussayn in Basra. The museum in Suylaymaniya, in the Kurdish Autonomous Region, is thriving. Unfortunately, some museums have not had as much attention. The Mosul Museum, which historically has been the second most important museum in the country and was also looted in April of 2003, is having problems because its staff is retiring and new staff are not being hired very fast. The University of Mosul is stepping in to fill some of the void, beginning an excavation at Nineveh.

The National Museum in Baghdad is the focus of much activity now. With its many new staff, including about thirty people who were sent out for short-term training sessions in conservation and museum management in Britain and the United States (Smithsonian, Oriental Institute, Field Museum), the museum is currently being prepared for a real opening. You may have read occasionally about the museum's being open, but up to now these openings have been short term, usually to mark some political event, and most of the halls were still empty. The Islamic halls, which have large stone, stucco, and wood installations that were too large to be taken in the looting of 2003, have constituted part of the halls that special groups would be allowed in to see over the past decade

(fig. 4). The other component was made up of the Assyrian galleries, which have large-scale stone reliefs and winged bulls in place (fig. 5). Although a statue was taken in the looting (and later recovered), the Assyrian reliefs, which had to be left on display because they were too large to remove, survived the looting as well.

Under the director, Qais Rashid, the staff of the museum has been formed into a number of teams, each working on one hall at a time. Thus far, all the halls from prehistoric (fig. 6) through the Neo-Assyrian have been installed, with some tweaking still being done. The curators are not happy with the color of the cloth for some cases and want to make a change. The Achaemenid Persian, Seleucid, Parthian, and Sasanian halls are also done, and the statues from the great oasis site of Hatra southwest of Mosul are the standouts there. The Islamic halls feature more objects of greater variety than ever before.

There are many old favorites on display, including the reconstructed vase from Uruk, which was stolen in 2003 and brought back to the museum in thirteen pieces (see cover). You don't see much of the golden treasures from Ur, nor the fantastic objects found in 1989 in the Assyrian queens' tombs at Nimrud, because these are still in safe storage until full

security is restored. You do see a reconstructed Ur lyre, which was also badly damaged in the looting, and the Harmal lion has been restored and is now in the company of two remarkably detailed, newly displayed lions of terra-cotta (fig. 7). I don't know where these new lions came from, but the features of the head are delicate and very life-like. Most welcome are dozens of ivory carvings that were found at the Neo-Assyrian palace of Nimrud. Some have never been displayed before. The staff is putting in general labels in Arabic and English, but making the detailed labeling that would be required for the thousands of objects on display would take a couple of years.

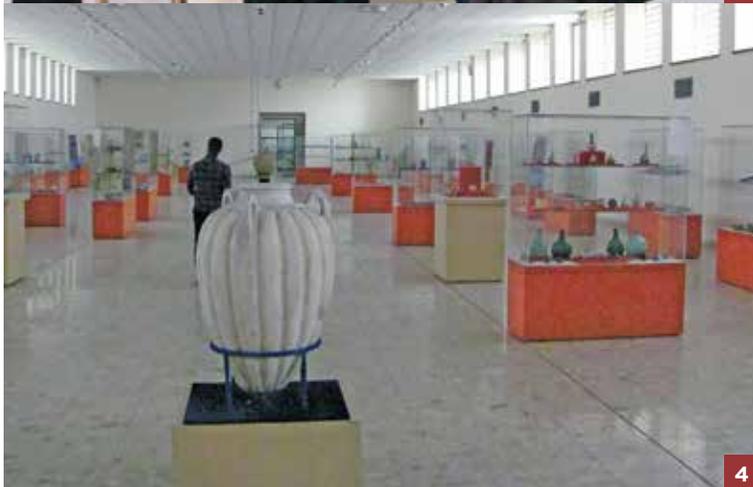
As mentioned before, Iraqis are doing excavations in the country. But

excavations are also being done by foreigners, especially in the Kurdish region. Beginning about five years ago, foreign groups initiated projects in the north, and the number of such teams has grown into a kind of archaeological bonanza, especially as Syria has become yet another place where we cannot work. As work continues in the Kurdish area, which includes many important Assyrian cities and towns but also has thousands of prehistoric and early historic sites, the scholarly assessment of the early development of civilization in the Near East will come into a better balance. In the past decades, as wars and sanctions have made it impossible for foreigners to dig in Iraq, the role of Mesopotamia has been downplayed as new discover-

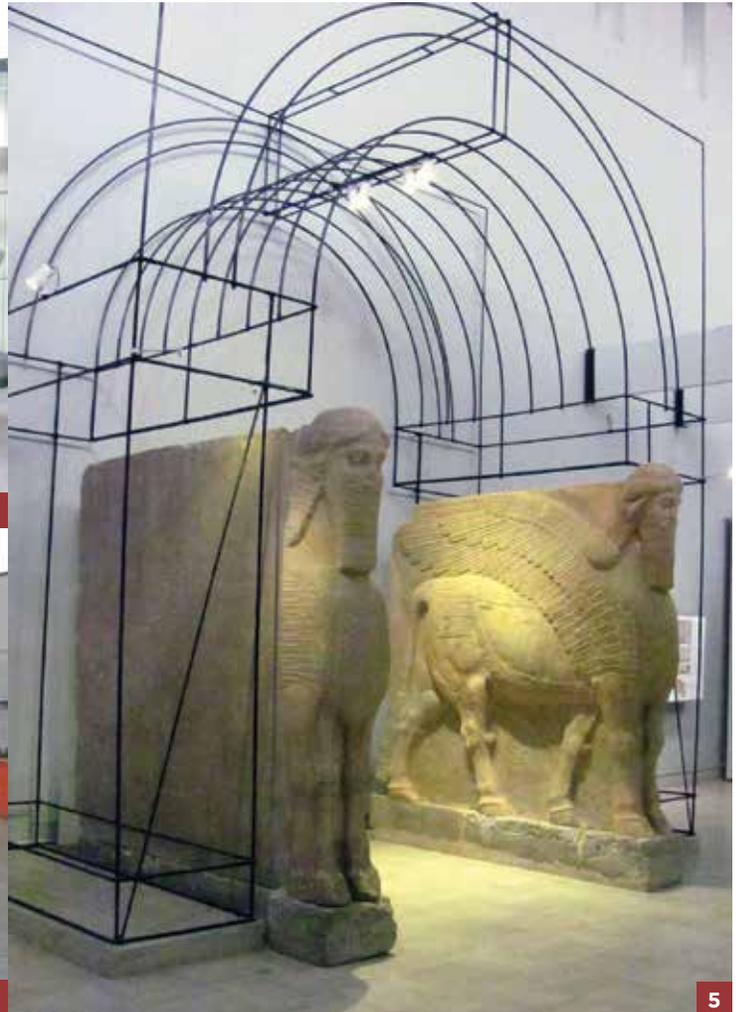
ies in Syria and Turkey gave those areas greater importance. With this new work in Iraq, Mesopotamia will once again be recognized as the dominant creative engine of the area through time, but interacting with its neighboring areas in a variety of ways. At present, there are teams from Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and the United States working in the Kurdish area. A former Chicago student, Mark Altaeel, who now teaches at the Institute of Archaeology in London, is conducting a survey in cooperation with a Heidelberg team in the Shahrezor area. Another former student, Jason Ur, now at Harvard, is conducting a large survey around Erbil. Yet another former Chicago student, Jesse



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3 Touring the Iraq Museum with curator Mahdi Allami

4 One of the Islamic halls, Iraq Museum

5 Assyrian winged bulls being installed, Iraq Museum



6 Prehistory hall, Iraq Museum

7 Terra-cotta lion, Iraq Museum

Casana, at Arkansas, is in a joint project with a Turkish team in the area north of the Hamrin valley. Michael Danti and Richard Zettler (Boston University and Penn) have begun a project, as has Glenn Schwarz (Johns Hopkins). Gil Stein, the Oriental Institute director, is excavating at a site south of Erbil, about which he will probably write in a future issue of *News & Notes*. This great concentration of effort in one area of Iraq will yield more information in a few years on the nature of the Assyrian heartland and its predecessors than we have gleaned in the entire time since Layard and Place and Botta began hauling reliefs from the palaces of Nineveh, Nimrud, and Khorsabad in the 1840s.

Although foreign archaeologists would like to work in the south, the security situation will not allow it in some areas. But there are places where they can and have been excavating. Elizabeth Stone and Paul Zimansky had one season at a small site near Ur and were then offered the chance to dig at Ur itself. Before they could begin at Ur, their permit was rescinded in a shift of the antiquities service from the Ministry of Culture to the Ministry of Tourism. Carrie Hritz, another former student at University of Chicago and now teaching at Penn State, began a survey and some digging around

and at the site of Tello (ancient Girsu). But her permit was also rescinded. An Italian team has been allowed to continue to dig at a small mound near Ur, and recently a British group has opened up another site near Ur. The area around Ur is relatively secure, and the teams can stay at the dig house at Ur itself, a site that is well guarded.

As for Nippur, the Oriental Institute's long-term focus of activity in Iraq, it will have to wait until the ministry approves a permit. For now, not only is it guarded by two guards paid by us, but it also has a government contingent of guards. The site is completely surrounded by a mass of barbed wire, and it has not been damaged at all since June of 2003, when one small area was looted for a couple of weeks.

There is a future for archaeology in Iraq, even at this time when the political situation still looks uncertain. Young Iraqis are being sent out for PhDs in record numbers, and some are even now returning to take up posts at the universities. The staff members I met in the Iraq Museum are enthusiastic about doing archaeology and are eager for more training, and not just the short-term kind of training they have gotten so far. We need to make room for such students in our own programs, knowing

that the gap in their training caused by wars and sanctions will entail a lot of catching up for them and extra effort by our own faculty. This new generation of Iraqi scholars and museum personnel will be our interlocutors and links to Iraqi scholarship in the future.

McGuire Gibson is Professor of Mesopotamian Archaeology

Household Studies in Complex Societies

(Micro) Archaeological and Textual Approaches

Ninth Annual University of Chicago Oriental Institute Seminar

by MIRIAM MÜLLER

As I was recently filling out my tax form, it popped up as a surprise to me: I am the head of a household! Being single and living in a small apartment, I had never actively thought about the meaning of this status in our society, even though my academic life had evolved in the past few years around a discipline called “household archaeology.” As I am so acquainted with being a member of a family with whom I lived under one roof for such a long time, my twenties were exclusively focused on studying and being able to afford a studio or small apartment at the place that I had chosen for my program. I made myself a “home” far away from family, friends, and the city I had grown up in. Now, living and working even farther away, the only possessions I was able to bring with me were contained in two suitcases, whereas my “household” — furniture, crockery, books, and other personal belongings — is tightly packed and stored away. So, what do these terms that seem to so unequivocally characterize my living situation stand for? When Googling the word “household,” the first picture that comes up is a depiction of a house, followed by a photo of a family, which usually includes an adult couple with two or three children, and sometimes a senior person. A range of household goods is another popular hit when searching for “household” images. When one types the word “home,” the browser even asks “Where is home?” in order to firmly locate one’s address on a map. When looking for a precise definition, it immediately becomes clear that

these terms are not as explicit as they seem to be. A household as described by thefreedictionary.com is (1a) a domestic unit consisting of the members of a family who live together along with nonrelatives such as servants; (1b) the living spaces and possessions belonging to such a unit; or (2) a person or group of people occupying a single dwelling. The term “household” thus equally stands not only for the domestic unit, the house, the space, and its belongings, but also for a single person or a group often connected with a family living together in one dwelling. The same holds true if we look for the word “household” and its meanings in old and modern languages of the Mediterranean and ancient Near East. In Arabic and Hebrew as well as Sumerian, Akkadian, Egyptian, Latin, and Greek, the words *é*, *bītu*, *pr*, *bayt*, *bêt*, *domus*, and *oikos* denote the physical house as well as the underlying social concept of the household and very often also the family. These definitions thus encompass a mix of different concepts that are closely intertwined and have to be clarified and differentiated. I define a “house” as designating the built environment, the space occupied by a “household,” a co-residential group of people that can be related by kinship and form a family or a single person or a number of people not related but living together for a specific purpose. A household can, however, also be spread over more than one house in the same way that a house can also accommodate more than one household. Whereas houses are found in almost every excavation, the question is,

how does a “household” manifest itself in the archaeological record?

Household archaeology is a recent trend in archaeological research and has emerged as a new subdiscipline requiring its own methodology and theoretical background. In recent years, numerous monographs, excavation volumes, and conference proceedings have been published that document the increased interest in bottom-up approaches of single households. Studies from regions all around the world, but particularly from New World archaeology, substantiate the advances in the study of the private sphere and what can be gained from this understanding for wider social processes. The study of households encompasses a variety of themes, from household composition, social structure, and family types, to the expression of gender and status. Interaction between household members, multiple households, the household and outsiders or visitors, and the household and subordinate or superior instances, as well as consumption patterns, economic background, and production are topics addressed within household studies. Exciting new areas are explored in households’ reproduction and life cycles, as well as domestic cults and construction of identity, but also the perception of space, sensory experience, and the structuring and manipulation of the built environment. All these different aspects mirror households’ behavior. In order to track these different components in the archaeological record, the dwelling, its installations, and the artifacts found therein have to

be investigated. With a strong focus on the architecture and artifacts found within the dwelling, textual and scientific evidence can, however, equally be integrated. Especially from a scientific perspective, recent advances in the field have stimulated a renewed interest and added attraction to the field of household archaeology. Subsumed under the term “micro-archaeology,” the investigation of micro-particles, sediments, and faunal and floral remains — mostly invisible to the excavator’s eye — yields crucial evidence for activity areas in houses, health, diet, and migration patterns, just to name a few.

The term “household archaeology” was first coined in the 1980s by Mesoamerican scholars, and it is this region where most of the innovative research in the field still takes place. However, two recent publications on household archaeology in the Levant demonstrate the integration of this new branch of archaeology in the research agendas and excavation projects in the Near East. Areas such as the Levant are at the forefront of implementing these new techniques while Egypt, with a traditionally strong focus on monumental and funerary remains, lags behind the developments in the archaeology of the domestic sphere as applied in the neighboring regions. Coming from an

Egyptological background, my intention was to foster a dialogue among the different archaeological and philological disciplines in the ancient Near East and Mediterranean region in order to further household archaeology in areas that, for various reasons, had been less receptive for recent advances in the field. By advocating an integrated approach, which combines the examination of the archaeological, micro-archaeological, and textual evidence for the study of households, I hoped to stimulate the discussion and present new avenues in the analysis of households that promise to tackle the array of problems that the discipline is still struggling with. The Oriental Institute (OI) seemed to be the most suitable place for such an interdisciplinary approach, and I was extremely fortunate to pursue this endeavor as the OI’s first two-year postdoctoral scholar (2012–2014). Thanks to the exceptional funding provided by the OI and a generous donation by Arthur and Lee Herbst, it became possible to invite a large panel of international speakers from Austria, Egypt, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom, where most of the research relevant to the field takes place (fig. 1). I would also like to extend my gratitude to the German Archaeological Institute in Berlin and to the British Museum in London for sponsoring the participation of

two additional speakers who contributed to the broad scope of themes, regions, and periods covered by the Ninth Annual University of Chicago Oriental Institute Seminar with the title *Household Studies in Complex Societies: (Micro) Archaeological and Textual Approaches*. Case studies from the ancient Near East — Mesopotamia, the Levant, Anatolia, Egypt, Nubia (Sudan) — and the classical world of Greece, and Italy, as well as from Mesoamerica were presented at the conference.

Egypt, despite its need to incorporate household archaeology into archaeological research, yields a rich variety of data for the understanding of typical household activities that do not derive from domestic archaeological contexts. The depiction of baking and brewing in the iconic image for the conference in the form of an Egyptian model from the OI collections was once placed in a tomb as guarantee for an enduring provision with staples in the afterlife (fig. 2). Not only models but also wall paintings from the colorfully decorated tombs illustrate activities such as weaving and other handicrafts that took place in almost every house. When it comes to locating these activities in the archaeological record, however, a number of problems arise. Scholars interested in the conception of households in ancient societies have addressed the above-mentioned themes by working with material from old excavations as well as by integrating the methodological principles of household archaeology in modern research agendas and excavation strategies. Both approaches have their respective assets and drawbacks. While working with old material typically provides a wealth of data due to larger exposure in excavations of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and thus a representative sample, for example, in the number of houses, today’s excavations yield a much more detailed record of artifacts in their respective findspots (figs. 3–4) and add scientific analyses to the detection of activity areas in houses, yet in a much smaller sample. Whereas



1 Conference photo, courtesy of Craig Tews



2

2 Model workshop. Wood, gesso, pigment. Egypt. First Intermediate Period, Dynasty 9, ca. 2200 BC. OIM E 10514. Photo credit: Anna Ressler

modern-day excavations focus on the retrieval of information such as how a specific object ended up in its particular position, an examination of the corresponding formation processes, the events that affected the site after its creation, is often impossible for material from older excavations. For the detection of activities inside dwellings and thus the uncovering of households' behavior inferred from the archaeological record, information about the context is crucial (fig. 5). This led to the so-called Pompeii premise, which designates sites particularly suited for household archaeology, having been left and buried in "a moment of time" in situations of conflict by conflagration or natural causes such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions, even though such sites were often exposed to

later intrusions and alterations of the original inventory or reflected the panic and uncharacteristic behavior of inhabitants that were facing a tragedy. One major contribution of the conference is indeed the recognition of the frequent unreliability of artifact assemblages. This issue can be overcome to a certain extent by applying scientific analysis of, for example, floor sediments and revealing activity areas in houses that might support or contradict the picture gained from the macro-finds. Furthermore, it is essential to examine patterns in a representative sample. Micro-archaeology was, after all, only rarely applied in the case studies presented at the conference, which reflects the slow adoption of these new sets of methods and techniques in the disciplines focusing on Near East's

historical periods. Limitations of this approach from political and environmental circumstances to plainly time, exposure, and costs have so far been responsible for a very divergent application of micro-archaeology in the different regions. On the other hand, the integration of texts turned out to be a particularly rewarding approach revealing the intricate dimension of time in the archaeological record by tracing household life cycles and exposing multi-generational processes. In addition, an important point was made by also including the reconstruction of the landscape and its effect on households as a significant factor in determining household behavior. Themes such as the perception of domestic space, elevation, and the third dimension in studying houses and households



3 Tell Bderi, Syria, objects deposited in active use in Room N of House I (level 8), courtesy of Peter Pfälzner

4 Tell Bderi, Syria, physically reconstructed activity areas in Room N of House I (level 8), courtesy of Peter Pfälzner

5 A reconstruction of a room within an Assyrian house, if you assume that every excavated artifact within the layers of the trench were used at the same time. Drawn by Mary Shepperson, courtesy of Lynn Rainville

emerged as important new perspectives for future studies in the field. The lack of evidence for upper stories, with possible women's or more private quarters, might also account for the fact that a separation of genders within the dwelling is most often impossible according to the finds and installations. In this context, the connection of houses and tombs with burials under house floors, in courtyards, or right outside the settlement opens up a new venue in bringing the osteological and archaeological information together. "Living" side by side with the deceased members of a family emphasizes the importance of ancestor veneration, the creation of social memory, and expression of the continuity of kin within the realm of domestic cults.

The Ninth Annual University of Chicago Oriental Institute Seminar has given an excellent overview on the state of the art of household archaeology in the different regions of the ancient Near East and Mediterranean. It has contributed to the exciting new research that emerges for this new subfield in archaeology as well as highlighted new avenues of analysis for future studies. I would like

to thank everyone who participated at the conference and came to hear about the developments in the field of household studies. If this short summary has caught your interest and you would like to learn more about the different sites and case studies presented at the conference, please refer to the seminar's proceedings that will be published in print

and online by the Oriental Institute this summer.

Miriam Müller is an Oriental Institute Postdoctoral Scholar



News

Refreshing the Egyptian Gallery

by EMILY TEETER, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

As many of you will recall, in 1996, the Museum closed to build a new wing on the south side of the existing building and to introduce climate-control systems into the galleries and storage areas. In 1999, the Joseph and Mary Grimshaw Egyptian Gallery opened, and although the gallery still functions well, over the years it has begun to look worn and dated. Walking through our galleries, one can see how the graphics in the galleries that opened over the next seven years get progressively more sophisticated, and so it is high time for the Egyptian gallery to be refreshed by gradually replacing the labels and text panels. There will be virtually no changes in content, and with few exceptions, objects will not be removed or added.

The first area refreshed is the Egyptian kingship case named in honor of Thomas and Linda Heagy. Our graphic designer, Keeley Stitt, experimented with different motifs and colors, settling on an Egyptianizing floral motif derived from the stenciled pattern on the ceiling of the gallery. As you will see, the new graphics more clearly announce the topic of the display and differentiate the main theme from sub-themes through a hierarchy of graphic elements. Another very welcome change is that the lighting is being completely redesigned by our chief preparator Erik Lindahl. After testing several different types of lighting solutions, he recommended switching to one that gives a purer, cleaner, brighter light, yet does not give off heat, which can damage artifacts. A real plus is that the new lighting does not require as much maintenance, resulting in fewer burned out bulbs and dark spots in the gallery. The project also includes cleaning the limestone facing of the cases. The work will be done one case at a time, and the gallery will not be closed at any time during this process.

As part of the project, a new label about the inscription on the back pillar of the Tut statue will be added, and the large introductory graphics will be completely redesigned to make the map and timeline more user friendly and attractive. New information on the Nile, Egypt's climate, and temples and tombs will be presented as short videos.

We hope that these subtle, but important, changes make your tours and your own time in the gallery more enjoyable. We are very excited about the new look for the gallery.

For information about how you can help support this project, please contact Tracy Tajbl, Director of Development, at ttajbl@uchicago.edu, or 773.702.5062.



Before: The kingship case before updating. Photo credit: Jean Grant



After: The kingship exhibit "refreshed" with new graphics and lighting. Photo credit: Austin Kramer

News

New Mummy Project for the University of Chicago and the Art Institute of Chicago

by EMILY TEETER, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

In February, the Oriental Institute, the University of Chicago Medical Center, and the Art Institute began a project to study two human mummies in the collection of the Art Institute. Mary Greuel, the Elizabeth McIlvaine Assistant Curator of Ancient Art at the Art Institute, approached Dr. Michael Vannier, professor of radiology at the Medical Center, and me to collaborate on a study of their two mummies. In 2008, the Oriental Institute worked with Dr. Vannier on the examination of our mummy of Meresamun and, since that time, on other CT-based studies of our objects.

On February 19, 2014, the two mummies were transferred to the University Hospital's new Center for Care and Discovery. The mummies are of different dates and styles. One, as indicated on the intact cartonnage coffin, is a Door Keeper in the Temple of Amun, Pa-ankh-en-Amun (AIC 1910.238). It dates to about 900 BC. The other (AIC 1893.14) is a wrapped mummy originally enclosed in a wood coffin that stylistically dates to about 780 BC. It has traditionally been identified as Wenu-hotep because that name is written on its coffin.



Scanning one of the mummies at the University of Chicago's Center for Care and Discovery. Left to right: Mary Greuel, Dr. Michael Vannier, Emily Teeter. Photo credit: Robert Kozloff/The University of Chicago



The mummy of Pa-ankh-en-Amun being scanned. Photo Credit: Robert Kozloff/The University of Chicago

Working from the experience studying Meresamun, Dr. Vannier devised a new protocol using a Philips iCT spiral CT scanner on four energies (80, 100, 120, 140 KV), combining the data to give superior resolution and definition. To our knowledge, this is the first time Egyptian mummies have been examined with four energies. In all, Dr. Vannier obtained approximately 37,000 images of Pa-ankh-en-Amun and 29,000 of Wenu-hotep in a matter of about four hours.

The follow-up to the scanning consists of preparing 3D and multiplanar reconstructions (MPR), doing detailed dental analysis, editing the data sets to digitally extract and study features of interest, to virtually disarticulate the skeletons to inspect the extremities for forensic osteology references, and compiling information about health, nutrition, height, and age at death. Vannier has assembled a team of three radiologists who will work with him on the enormous data set.

From the Egyptological perspective, I am studying the style and process of mummification, the date of the mummies, identifying amulets and other artifacts inside the wrapping, using the forensic evidence to understand the lives of these two individuals more fully, and comparing these two mummies to others in museums throughout the world.

Although the data are still being analyzed, several conclusions were immediately evident. Pa-ankh-en-Amun was in good health until the time of his death. As had already been noted by curators at the Royal Ontario Museum, the style of

mummification, with a plaque over the embalmer's incision, and a heart scarab and winged scarab on the chest, closely matches that employed for their mummy of Djed-Maat-iw-es-ankh, which is contemporary with Pa-ankh-en-Amun, suggesting that they may have been prepared in the same workshop.

Wenu-hotep yielded greater surprises. A bit of history: this mummy was on loan to the Oriental Institute from 1941 until 1959, when we loaned it to the Indianapolis Children's Museum. In 2007, the mummy and coffin were recalled to the Art Institute in preparation for a reinstallation of their Egyptian collection. In 2008, I was commissioned to study the coffin and mummy. I concluded that the mummy could not be the woman named on the coffin because they differed in age by about 300 years. The CT examination confirmed my finding, but took it a major step further. The mummy is not only not Wenu-hotep: it is not a woman. "She" is most definitively a man. Apparently, as was not uncommon, the dealer from whom the Art Institute purchased Wenu-hotep in 1893 placed an unidentified mummy in the coffin inscribed for Wenu-hotep to make it more sellable.

We continue to work with the data. Dr. Vannier and his team have already produced hundreds of reconstruction images to aid the ongoing study. This sort of project is an example of how cultural and scientific institutions in the city can join forces and share expertise for complicated and exciting research projects.

News

UChicago Arts Pass Winter Quarter Recap

by ENKHMEND GERELTOGTOKH, MEMBERSHIP ASSISTANT

On Sunday, March 16, 2014, the Oriental Institute opened its doors at 9 pm, transforming its galleries into unique study spaces for University of Chicago students of all disciplines. A continuation of the collaboration with UChicago Arts Pass, this particular iteration of “Study at the OI” opened up all galleries to students. The opportunity to sit sandwiched between mummies, beneath the Khorsabad human-headed winged bull, or amid Nubian relics, among others, provided students with a change of pace from the monotony of Harper, the Regenstein, and other familiar study areas. Surrounded by the monumental achievements of civilizations of millennia

ago, those studying certainly had many sources of motivation and inspiration. For those looking for a bite to eat, a Mediterranean study break catered by Cedar’s, a Hyde Park favorite, was provided. During the four hours that the Oriental Institute remained open, students certainly had all the conveniences they needed to make the most of the last few hours of reading period, the calm before the storm that is finals week. The event could not have proceeded as successfully as it did without the help of our undergraduate staff and the generous support of our members.



UChicago Arts Pass Students studying in the galleries. Photo credit: Spencer Bibbs

News

Members' Event: In Remembrance of Me Exhibit Preview

by AMY WEBER, MEMBERSHIP PROGRAM MANAGER

On April 7, more than 150 of our members and their guests attended the exclusive preview of *In Remembrance of Me: Feasting with the Dead in the Ancient Middle East*. This special exhibit explores how the people of the ancient Middle East and Egypt commemorated and cared for their deceased ancestors. Show co-curator Dr. Virginia Herrmann spoke about the concept of the exhibit, as well as the discovery and meaning of its centerpiece: the stele of Katumuwa. Afterward,

guests feasted in the Edgar and Deborah Jannotta Mesopotamian Gallery and toured the exhibit in the Marshall and Doris Holleb Family Special Exhibits Gallery. The show runs through January 4, 2015.

The exhibit is supported by the Estate of Albert and Cissy Haas and the Haas Family, Howard Hallengren, Roger Isaacs, Anna White, the Chicago Center for Jewish Studies, and members of the Oriental Institute.



Members enjoy a lecture in Breasted Hall, followed by a reception in the galleries. Photo credit: Spencer Bibbs

News



A Toast to Ninkasi: Sipping Sumerian Beer

by BRITTANY F. MULLINS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

The Oriental Institute and Great Lakes Brewing Company co-hosted an ancient Sumerian beer tasting at the Oriental Institute on March 20th. The tasting was the result of collaboration between Oriental Institute scholars and Great Lakes brewers to develop the ancient beverage. Great Lakes brewers and Oriental Institute archaeologists drew from cuneiform

texts, including the Hymn to Ninkasi, to re-create a 5,000-year-old Sumerian beer recipe using ancient brewing techniques in vessels made by the Oriental Institute's own Brian Zimerle. Guests at this sold-out event were treated to a reception in the most appropriate venue: the Deborah and Edgar Jannotta Mesopotamian Gallery. There we sipped three styles of Sumerian beer: Enkibru, the ancient recipe brewed using ancient technology; the Enkibru with date syrup added to sweeten the taste, as the Sumerians did; and the Gilgamash, which was the ancient recipe brewed using modern technology. The evening was capped off as guests were invited to communally sip the Enkibru through a reed straw out of the clay vessels used to brew the beer.

Top: Great Lakes' Enkibru, brewed in clay vessels using the ancient recipe

Below: The Oriental Institute's Jason Barcus, Tracy Tajbl, and Brittany F. Mullins sipping the Enkibru through reed straws. Photo credit: Hannah VanVels



News

The James Henry Breasted Society Welcomes New Members

The Oriental Institute would like to recognize members who have made their first contribution at the James Henry Breasted Society level. The James Henry Breasted Society was formed to provide an annual source of unrestricted support for our most pressing research projects. Donors who direct their gift of \$1,000 or more to other areas at the Oriental Institute also receive complimentary membership to the James Henry Breasted Society.

Dr. Mark S. Manasse and Dr. Janet C. Mohle-Boetani
Mr. James E. Schwinn

Annual support from our members and donors allows the Oriental Institute faculty and staff to continue to conduct world-class research and support archaeological excavations that add to our knowledge of ancient Near Eastern cultures and languages. If you would like more information on the James Henry Breasted Society or how you can support the Oriental Institute, please contact Brittany F. Mullins, Assistant Director of Development, at bfmullins@uchicago.edu or 773.834.9775.

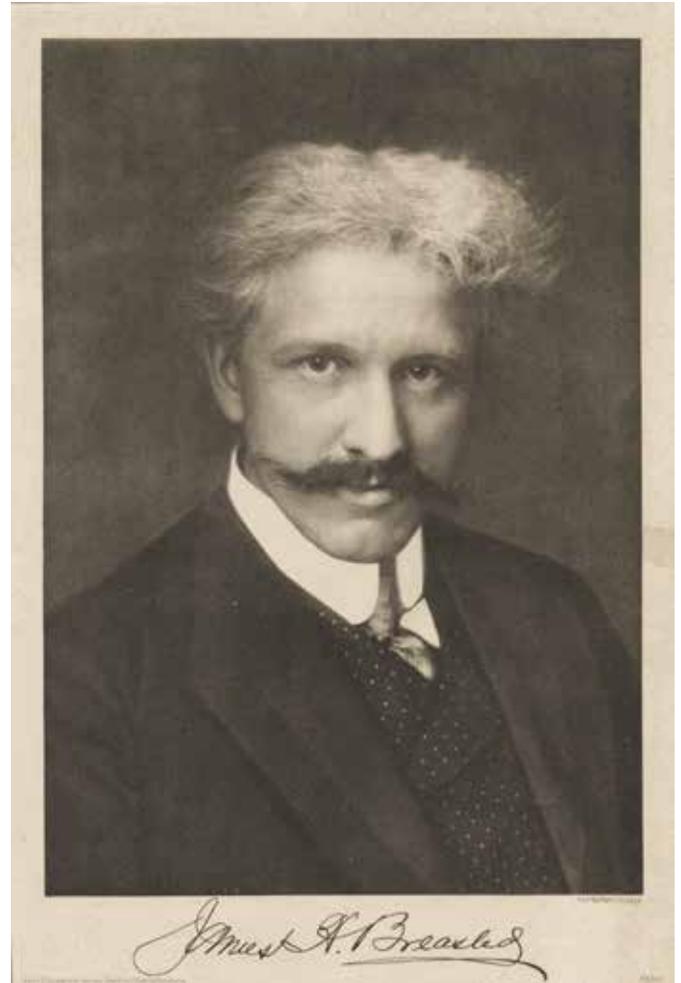


Photo credit: University of Chicago Photographic Archive, apf1-02208, Special Collections Research Center, University of Chicago Library

A James Henry Breasted Society Event: Collecting for Chicago

by BRITTANY F. MULLINS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

Chicago is one of the few cities in the world that is home to three collections of Egyptian antiquities: the University of Chicago, the Art Institute of Chicago, and the Field Museum. On February 27th, members of the James Henry Breasted Society were introduced to the origins of these three collections by Emily Teeter, research associate and special exhibits coordinator at the Oriental Institute. Guests learned how each museum depended upon the Oriental Institute's founder to guide their acquisitions. For this special evening, archival items were brought out documenting Breasted's expeditions and a few lively episodes in Breasted's quest to bring Egypt to Chicago.



Guests view documents from the archives. Photo credit: Brittany F. Mullins

In Store

The Suq



Large Bast

Cat-headed goddess who brings joy and familial bliss to her worshipers. Made in Egypt. 9.5" tall. 8371

Members' price \$47.70

Blue Bast with earring

Made in Egypt. 5.25" tall. 10767

Members' price \$31.45



Olivewood cheese platter and spreader

Delicately hand crafted and smoothly finished from centenary Mediterranean olive trees that no longer produce fruit. Shapes and sizes will vary. 8" x 4.75". 32006

Members' price \$29.25



Rubber duck wearing the funerary mask of King Tutankhamun

3.5" tall. 17147

Members' price \$8.05

In Store

The Suq



Amon-Ra and Mut

Amon-Ra was the physical father of the pharaoh. He also had the cosmic functions of creation, controlling the seasons, and protecting the weak. Mut was considered the great and mighty divine mother. The marriage of Amon and Mut was one of the great annual celebrations during the New Kingdom. 5.75" tall. 9509

Members' price \$16.65

Exclusive Members' Items

These high-quality lapis-lazuli necklaces were designed and strung here at the Oriental Institute for MEMBERS ONLY! Limited quantity

Large Afghan barrel lapis beads

16 x 12mm with gf beads. 20". 17788

Members' exclusive price \$82.00

6mm Afghan lapis beads with silver beads

19". 17789

Members' exclusive price \$59.00



Available at the Suq, Oriental Institute Museum Gift Shop 773.702.9510

In the Field

Field Projects

The Oriental Institute has sponsored archaeological and survey expeditions in nearly every country of the Middle East. There are projects currently active in Egypt, Turkey, Israel, Armenia, Afghanistan, and the West Bank. These completed and ongoing excavations have defined the basic chronologies for many ancient Near Eastern civilizations and made fundamental contributions to our understanding of basic questions in ancient human societies, ranging from the study of ancient urbanism to the origins of food production and sedentary village life in the Neolithic period. Follow the upcoming projects while they are in the field through their websites below.

The Galilee Prehistory Project

Marj Rabba, Israel

July 28–August 18 2014

Directors: Morag Kersel and Yorke Rowan

galileeprehistoryproject.org

Surezha Archaeological Project

Erbil governate, Kurdistan Region, Iraq

August–September 2014

Directors: Gil Stein and Abbas Alizadeh

Medieval Archaeology of the South Caucasus

Hin Bazarjugh (Ambroyi), Armenia

June 30–August 10 2014

Directors: Kate Franklin and Tasha Vorderstrasse

medievalarchaeologysouthcaucasus.wordpress.com

Oriental Institute–National Museum of Afghanistan

Partnership and Cultural Heritage Protection Work

Kabul, Afghanistan

Ongoing

Director: Gil Stein

Field Director: Michael Fisher

oi/research/projects/afghanistan.html



The Galilee Prehistory Project, Marj Rabba, Israel

For information about how you can help support Oriental Institute's archaeology field projects, please contact Tracy Tajbl, Director of Development, at ttajbl@uchicago.edu, or 773.702.5062.

Volunteer Spotlight

Valerie Grabski

by TERRY FRIEDMAN

Meet Valerie Grabski, who is stepping into the Volunteer Spotlight for the summer edition of *News & Notes*. Valerie, one of the newest members of the Volunteer Program, joined this past September.

Valerie grew up in East Lansing, Michigan, and attended the University of Michigan as an art major. During her freshman year, she took a course in archaeology as an elective and enjoyed it tremendously. She decided to change majors and graduated in 2009 with a degree in anthropology and archaeology. She furthered her education at the University of Washington, graduating in 2011 with a master of arts degree in museology (museum studies). When Valerie relocated to the Chicago area this past September, she was eager to reacquaint herself with the archaeology of the ancient Near East and wanted to explore some of the new teaching methodologies introduced and developed by the Museum Education Department staff during the 2013 docent-training class. In her own words, Valerie describes why she was drawn to the Oriental Institute:

The OI is one of the leading places for the study of and one of the very few museums dedicated to the ancient Near East, so high on my list of priorities when I moved to Chicago was to apply to become a docent at the OI. It's impossible to imagine an institution that better matches all my interests, from the ancient Near East and Mesopotamia in particular, to visitor engagement, museum education, and even fiber arts!

Her timing was perfect! Valerie was selected to be part of the 2013 docent-training class. Valerie became a certified Museum docent in December

and is proud to be part of the Tuesday docent team.

In recent months, Valerie has been involved with the museum to initiate an observational study that examines the museum visitors' "dwell time" in the galleries. The purpose of the evaluation is to measure how much time visitors spend in the museum as well as in particular galleries. The study has yielded interesting data to consider. As Valerie explains,

My background is in audience research and museum evaluation. When first interviewing with Terry and Catherine, we spoke about the state of evaluation at the OI, and working on redrafting education program evaluations. Around the same time, Chief Curator Dr. Jack Green was looking into exploring how long visitors spend in the galleries. This grew into the Dwell Time Study, which has multiple facets where we are looking into how long visitors are spending in the galleries overall as well as how they are using and moving about in some of the spaces, in particular the lobby, the Orientation Area (the map), Khorsabad Court, Egypt, and the use of media in the Persian and Special Exhibits Gallery.

When Valerie is not at the Oriental Institute, she is working as an instructor at two yarn shops on Chicago's North Side. She loves working with her hands, creating items that are both aesthetically pleasing and useful. Knitting helps her relax and serves as a creative outlet.

Valerie is thrilled to be part of the Volunteer Program and to pursue one of her passions from childhood. When asked what this experience has brought to her life, she is quick to answer,



I am thinking, learning about, and returning to one of my early loves — the ancient Near East. And I get to share it with people, examine how people are learning and exploring it, and meet other people equally excited about beveled rim bowls. It's pretty awesome!

Terry Friedman is Volunteer Manager at the Oriental Institute

Who makes the Oriental Institute a leader in research on the ancient Middle East? You do! The Oriental Institute has wonderful volunteers who work behind the scenes on a wide variety of research projects, and *News & Notes* features one of our outstanding volunteers each quarter. If you are interested in finding out more, come join Valerie and become a docent or volunteer at the Oriental Institute!

Explore the many options available at oi.uchicago.edu/getinvolved/volunteer.

Calendar

JULY

Thursday, July 3

- Lunchtime Traveler**
Gallery Talk
12:15-1:00 pm

Wednesday, July 9

- Ancient Adventures Series**
Family & Youth Program
11:00 am-12:00 pm

Wednesday, July 9

- Uncorking the Past**
Adult Program
6:00-8:00 pm

Friday, July 11

- The LamaSeuss Series**
Family & Youth Program
11:00 am-12:00 pm

Saturday, July 12

- Goddesses, Housewives, Queens, and Whores: Women in the Ancient Middle East**
Onsite Course
10:00 am-12:00 pm

Wednesday, July 16

- Ancient Adventures Series**
Family & Youth Program
11:00 am-12:00 pm

Friday, July 18

- The LamaSeuss Series**
Family & Youth Program
11:00 am-12:00 pm

Saturday, July 19

- Travel Photography Workshop**
Adult Program
10:00 am-1:00 pm

Saturday, July 19

- Children's Animal Portraiture Mosaic Workshop**
Family & Youth Program
10:00 am-1:00 pm

Sunday, July 13

- Noah's Flood in Context: Legend or History?**
Film
2:00 pm

Thursday, July 24

- Junior Archaeologists**
Family & Youth Program
1:30-3:30 pm

Wednesday, July 23

- Ancient Adventures Series**
Family & Youth Program
11:00 am-12:00 pm

Friday, July 25

- The LamaSeuss Series**
Family & Youth Program
11:00 am-12:00 pm

Sunday, July 27

- Sign, Symbol, and Script: Origins of Written Communications and the Birth of the Alphabet**
Film
2:00 pm

Wednesday, July 30

- Ancient Adventures Series**
Family & Youth Program
11:00 am-12:00 pm

	Adult Programs
	Courses
	Family & Youth Programs
	Films
	Lecture
	Members' Events

All programs are subject to change without notice



Photo credit: Spencer Bibbs

AUGUST

Friday, August 1

The LamaSeuss Series

Family & Youth Program
11:00 am–12:00 pm

Tuesday–Thursday, August 5–7

Three-day Summer Teacher Workshop Exploring Archaeology with the Common Core

Adult Program
9:30 am–3:00 pm

Wednesday, August 6

Ancient Adventures Series

Family & Youth Program
11:00 am–12:00 pm

Thursday, August 7

Lunchtime Traveler

Gallery Talk
12:15–1:00 pm

Friday, August 8

The LamaSeuss Series

Family & Youth Program
11:00 am–12:00 pm

Sunday, August 10

Treasure Seekers: From Passion to Plunder

Film
2:00 pm

Tuesday, August 12

Junior Archaeologists

Family & Youth Program
1:30–3:30 pm

Monday, August 18

Meeting and Exclusive YPL Member Event

Members' Event
6:15–8:00 pm

Sunday, August 24

Stones and Bones: The Birth of Archaeology

Film
2:00 pm

	Adult Programs
	Courses
	Family & Youth Programs
	Films
	Lecture
	Members' Events

All programs are subject to change without notice



Photo credit: Spencer Bibbs

SEPTEMBER

Thursday, September 4

Lunchtime Traveler
Gallery Talk
12:15-1:00 pm

Saturday, September 13

Archaeological Reconstruction Drawing Workshop
Adult Program
1:00-3:00 pm

Monday, September 15

Meeting and Exclusive YPL Member Event
Members' Event
6:15-8:00 pm

Sunday, September 21

The Hittites
Film
2:00 pm
Members' Event

	Adult Programs
	Courses
	Family & Youth Programs
	Films
	Lecture
	Members' Events

All programs are subject to change without notice

Adult Programs



Uncorking the Past **Wednesday, July 9** **6:00-8:00 pm**

Registration is required. \$20 members; \$25 non-members

Raise a glass to the ancients who invented wine on a special museum tour and wine tasting at the Oriental Institute Museum. Explore the galleries with Dr. François Gaudard, Egyptologist and associate editor of the *Chicago Demotic Dictionary*, to discover ancient Egyptian wine-making and drinking practices. Afterward, join us to sample some contemporary Middle Eastern wines and light refreshments.

Travel Photography Workshop **Saturday, July 19** **10:00 am-1:00 pm**

Registration is required. \$35 members; \$40 non-members
Required to bring: a digital camera, fully charged battery, memory card, and camera user guide if available.

Bring your camera to this hands-on workshop to explore ways you can identify, compose, capture, process, and present compelling photographs of all your travel adventures. You will practice what you have learned indoors and out on the University of Chicago campus, with visits to such sites as Rockefeller Chapel, Robie House, and the University Quadrangle.

Three-day Summer Teacher Workshop: **Exploring Archaeology with the Common Core** **Tuesday-Thursday, August 5-7** **9:30 am-3:00 pm**

Registration required. \$90 members; \$100 non-members
Fee includes lunch. No single-day registration available.

Experience how archaeological inquiry can engage your students and meet Common Core State Standards. Foster connections between past and present cultures, and improve your instructional strategies in social studies, science, and citizenship. This workshop is based on the Project Archaeology curriculum "Investigating Shelter," a copy of which will be provided to each educator.

Archaeological Reconstruction Drawing Workshop **Saturday, September 13** **1:00-3:00 pm**

Registration required. \$15 students/members; \$20 non-members

Join Natasha Ayers, PhD candidate in Egyptian archaeology, for step-by-step instruction in pottery drawing. Students will spend most of the workshop creating a technical drawing of an ancient Egyptian pottery sherd from the Old Kingdom and will also learn about the cultural and chronological information carried by pottery. This is an introduction to technical drawing, so no previous experience is necessary.

ADULT PROGRAMS meet at the Oriental Institute unless otherwise noted.

REGISTER To register, visit oi.uchicago.edu/order/classes. For assistance or more information, email oi-education@uchicago.edu.

Courses & Lectures



On-site Course

**Goddesses, Housewives, Queens, and Whores:
Women in the Ancient Middle East**
Saturdays; July 12 through August 2
10:00 am-12:00 pm

Registration required. \$165 members; \$235 non-members

This four-week class immerses students in questions surrounding the creation and propagation of patriarchy. Students are given optional readings, including primary-source texts, and are asked to think critically about how modern theories, such as gender theory, can be used to enhance our understanding of ancient evidence from Egypt and beyond.

Lunchtime Traveler Series

Explore the ancient world with a 45-minute gallery talk in the Oriental Institute Museum. Travel to a time and place beyond the university to learn about archaeological discoveries, unlock the secrets of civilization, and gain a greater appreciation of our ancestors. MetroPro Realty generously sponsors this free series.

Oriental Institute Museum, 12:15-1:00 pm

Registration not necessary. Free.

Megiddo: Cultural Crossroads
Thursday, July 3

Chief Curator Jack Green will provide an in-depth look at the archaeological record of the ancient site of Megiddo represented in the Oriental Institute's collection and explore the themes of trade and cultural interaction during the Bronze and Iron Ages of the east Mediterranean.



Terra Firma: A Closer Look at Pottery
Thursday, August 7

Join Catherine Kenyon, head of Public Education and Outreach, for a tour of the Museum galleries, and take a closer look at pottery to understand its importance to the field of archaeology and the understanding of civilizations. You'll never look at a potsherd the same way again.

Recreating Sa'mal: The Ancient City of Katumuwa
Thursday, September 4

"Digital artist" Travis Saul will show visitors how he re-created the ancient city of Sa'mal and the Katumuwa Stele for the special exhibit *In Remembrance of Me: Feasting with the Dead in the Ancient Middle East*.

Oriental Institute Lecture Series

The Oriental Institute Lecture Series is a unique opportunity for supporters of the Oriental Institute to learn about the ancient Near East from world-renowned scholars. Lectures are free and open to the public, thanks to the generous support of Oriental Institute members. Look for full details of next season's series and registration at oimembersevents.eventbrite.com in late summer.

COURSES & LECTURES meet at the Oriental Institute unless otherwise noted.

REGISTER To register, visit oi.uchicago.edu/order/classes. For assistance or more information, email oi-education@uchicago.edu.

Family & Youth Programs

Ancient Adventures Series

Wednesdays, 11:00 am-12:00 pm

Recommended for children ages 8 to 12

Registration required. Free

On select Wednesdays, families are invited to bring their children for an interactive experience in the galleries. Make ancient-style art, discover the origins of our alphabet, play ancient games, and more! Children must be accompanied by an adult.

Little Scribe

July 9

Discover how and why writing was invented, how it changed, and how it is still changing! Explore and try out ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs and Mesopotamian cuneiform.

One. Big. Egyptian Mural.

July 16

Find out how those amazing Egyptian murals were made by helping us to create a paper one using the techniques and “rules” that make ancient Egyptian art so recognizable.

Senet — The Favorite Game of Egypt

July 23

Learn how to play the game ancient Egyptians liked so much that they took it with them to the afterlife.

What’s Up, King Tut?

July 30

Was Tut murdered? Was the boy king a good pharaoh? Decipher hieroglyphs and discover hidden clues left on his 16-foot-tall statue that might lead us to answers.

Secret of the Mummies

August 6

Help us prepare our simulated mummy for the afterlife, meet our real mummies, and discover tomb treasures.

The LamaSeuss Series

Fridays, 11:00 am-12:00 pm

Recommended for children ages 5 to 8

Registration required. Free

On select Fridays families are invited to bring their children for an interactive investigation of a topic in the galleries. Each session features a Dr. Seuss book and an exploration of its themes through the Oriental Institute’s collection. Children must be accompanied by an adult.

Fine-feathered Friends

July 11

Go on a “birding” expedition through the Oriental Institute’s galleries and discover birds both common and rare and what people 3,000 years ago thought of them!



Dr. Seuss’s ABC

July 18

Take part in the Oriental Institute’s original play-story about the origins of the alphabet and try out writing ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs.

Safari, So Good!

July 25

Explore the animals of the ancient Near East and find out if you have any in your own backyard!

The 500 Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins

August 1

Explore our be-hatted artifacts to learn what ancient hats can tell an archaeologist!

One Cent, Two Cent, Old Cent, New Cent

August 8

Learn why and how money was invented and create make-believe money with us!

FAMILY & YOUTH PROGRAMS meet at the Oriental Institute unless otherwise noted. Children under 13 must be accompanied by an adult.

REGISTER To register, visit oi.uchicago.edu/order/classes. For assistance or more information, email oi-education@uchicago.edu.

Family & Youth Programs



Children's Animal Portraiture Mosaic Workshop

Saturday, July 19

10:00 am-1:00 pm

Registration required. 1 child under the age of 12 plus 1 adult:

\$68 members; \$75 non-members

Additional Registrant: \$34 members; \$38 non-members

Immortalize the furred, feathered, and scaled members of your family with a mosaic portrait during this weekend workshop! Capture the personality and characteristics of ancient animal images from the Oriental Institute Museum collection as you learn creative ways to translate them into a contemporary mosaic design. Materials and tools will be provided. Open to individuals of all levels of mosaic skills.

Junior Archaeologists

Thursday, July 24

Tuesday, August 12

1:30-3:30 pm

Registration required. 1 child age 5-12 plus 1 adult:

\$10 members; \$18 non-members

Additional registrant: \$5 members; \$9 non-members

Let loose your inner Indiana Jones! Children and parents have a chance to dig into our simulated excavation in the Oriental Institute's Kipper Family Archaeology Discovery Center. This program also includes an interactive guided tour of the galleries. Children must be accompanied by an adult.

FAMILY & YOUTH PROGRAMS meet at the Oriental Institute unless otherwise noted. Children under 13 must be accompanied by an adult.

REGISTER To register, visit oi.uchicago.edu/order/classes. For assistance or more information, email oi-education@uchicago.edu.

Films

Join us on the following Sunday afternoons to enjoy the best in documentary films on the ancient Near East at the Oriental Institute. Films begin at 2:00 pm, and running times range from 30 to 50 minutes. Admission is free. Docents will be available in the galleries following each film.

Oriental Institute Breasted Hall, 2:00 pm

Registration not necessary. Free.

Noah's Flood In Context: Legend or History? Sunday, July 13

How much truth is there in the Hebrew Bible/Old Testament account of Noah? Enhanced by satellite imagery, declassified intelligence photos, archival footage, and artwork, this program considers the scientific plausibility of the Noah story.

Sign, Symbol, and Script: Origins of Written Communications and the Birth of the Alphabet Sunday, July 27

Written language is arguably humankind's most important invention. This documentary traces the progression of communication through various stages including gestures, picture writing, and phonetics.

Treasure Seekers: From Passion to Plunder Sunday, August 10

Archaeology was born of treasure seeking, and it became the stimulus for rampant pillaging of antiquities in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This film examines how greed eventually gave way to altruism and preservation.

Stones and Bones: The Birth of Archaeology Sunday, August 24

In the last 250 years, archaeologists have changed the basic understanding of time and human existence. This program looks at the birth of modern archaeology, an event that stirred all of Europe's imagination.

The Hittites Sunday, September 21

This is the story of the Hittites, one of the most powerful people in the ancient Near East. Narrated by Jeremy Irons, *The Hittites* brings the fascinating history of this mighty empire to life with expert interviews, stunning cinematography, and visual effects. This is a two-hour film.

New Publication

Extraction & Control: Studies in Honor of Matthew W. Stolper

Edited by Michael Kozuh, Wouter F. M. Henkelman, Charles E. Jones, and Christopher Woods

Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization 68

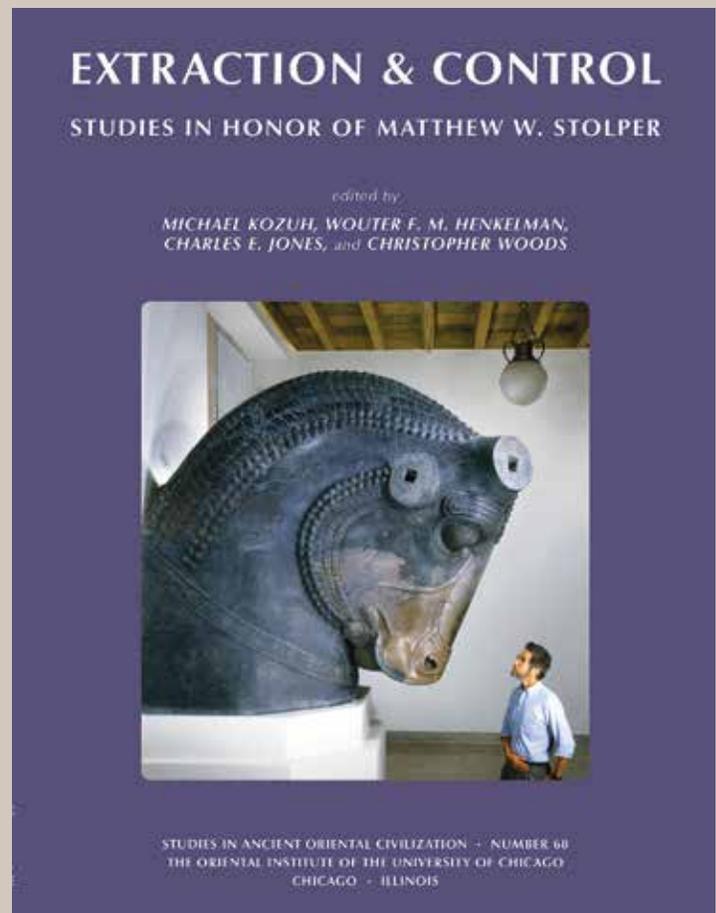
Chicago: The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, 2014

ISBN: 978-1-61491-001-5

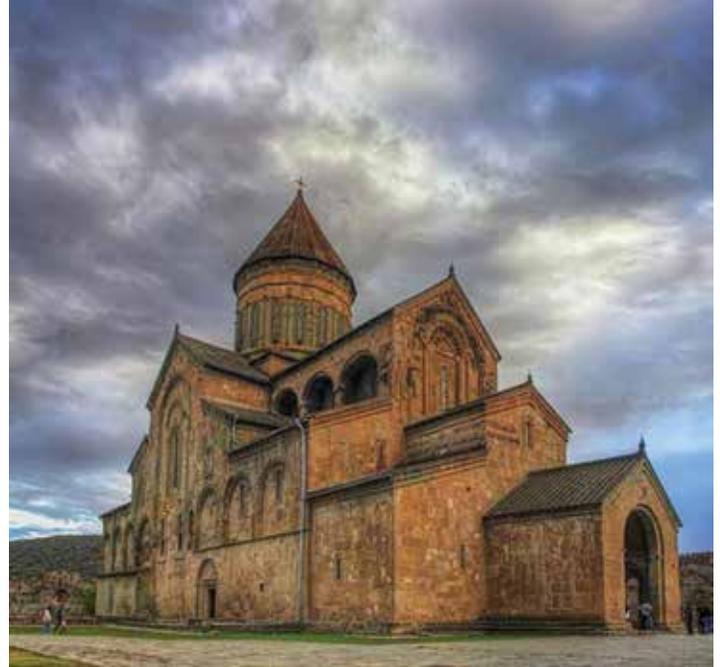
Pp. xvi + 352; frontispiece (Matthew W. Stolper); 140 illustrations, 9 tables

\$34.95

Matthew Wolfgang Stolper began working for the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary in 1978 and became full professor in the Oriental Institute 1987, focusing on Neo-Babylonian and Middle Elamite. Matt has worked tirelessly to raise the necessary funding, to assemble a team of scholars, to promote the importance of the Persepolis Fortification Archive to academic and popular audiences, and most significantly, to concisely, passionately, and convincingly place the Persepolis Archives in their Achaemenid, ancient Near Eastern, and modern geo-political contexts. The twenty-six papers from Stolper's colleagues, friends, and students show the breadth of his interests. This publication is funded by the generosity of the Yelda family.



Members' Events & Travel



Young Professional Leaders' Events

**Meeting and Exclusive YPL Member Event
Monday, August 18, 6:15-8:00 pm**

**Meeting and Exclusive YPL Member Event
Monday, September 15, 6:15-8:00 pm**

Members' Travel

**Georgia and Armenia
September 5-24, 2014**

Join Dr. Tasha Vorderstrasse, research associate at the Oriental Institute, for this one-of-a-kind archaeology tour to explore the prehistoric through medieval periods of the South Caucasus. The tour will explore the ruins of ancient settlements and fortresses, early churches, cathedrals, monasteries; and intriguing cave towns, including UNESCO World Heritage sites.

MEMBERS' TRAVEL is a series of international travel programs designed exclusively for Oriental Institute members and patrons.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION about the tour, call the Oriental Institute at 773.834.9777 or email oi-membership@uchicago.edu. For questions about bookings, call Archaeological Tours at 866.740.5130 or email archtours@aol.com.

Benefit Highlight

Museum Reciprocal Associations

As of July 1, 2014, if you join the Oriental Institute at the Supporting (\$100) level or above, you automatically become a member of reciprocal membership programs NARM and ROAM. These associations allow our members to be treated as members at more than 650 museums across the country. Some benefits include access to members' events and gift-shop discounts.

Chicago Area Participants Include:

- DePaul Art Museum
- The Richard H. Driehaus Museum
- Loyola University Museum of Art
- Smart Museum of Art

Other Participants Include:

- Saint Louis Art Museum
- Penn Museum
- Milwaukee Art Museum
- Milwaukee Public Museum
- Royal Ontario Museum

Reciprocal museums and privileges are subject to change and restrictions.

Social Media Snapshot

via Facebook, by Assyrian Kitchen
"Ancient Cooking"

Join the Fun

Follow us on Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and our e-publications to experience each day at the OI as it happens! We'll also keep you up to date on events and programs, and we encourage you to share your experiences, too.



"Like" us on Facebook.com/orientalinstitute



Follow @orientalinst



Subscribe youtube.com/JamesHenryBreasted



A visitor enjoys Epic Wednesday: B.C. - Before Chocolate in February

Education Programs Registration Form

Don't miss out — register early!

REGISTRATION

PLEASE ENROLL ME IN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM(S):

Fee: member rate/non-member rate

- Travel Photography Workshop (\$35/\$40) Saturday, July 19, 10:00 am-1:00 pm
- Uncorking the Past (\$20/\$25) Wednesday, July 9, 6:00-8:00 pm
- Archaeological Reconstruction Drawing Workshop (\$15/\$20) Saturday, September 1:00-3:00 pm
- Goddesses, Housewives, Queens, & Whores: Women in the Ancient Middle East (\$165/\$235) Saturdays, July 12 - August 2, 10:00 am-12:00 pm
- Children's Animal Portraiture Mosaic Workshop (\$68/\$75 for 1 child and 1 adult; Additional Registrant: \$34/\$38) Saturday, July 19, 10:00 am-1:00 pm
- Junior Archaeologists (\$5/\$9), Thursday, July 24, 1:30-3:30 pm
- Junior Archaeologists (\$5/\$9), Tuesday, August 12, 1:30-3:30 pm
- Three-day Summer Teacher Workshop: Exploring Archaeology with the Common Core (\$90/\$100) Tuesday-Thursday, August 5-7, 9:30 am-3:00 pm
- I am a K-12 teacher seeking CPDUs for eligible programs.
- I would like to become a member of the Oriental Institute. Enclosed is \$50 for an individual membership or \$75 for an annual family membership. Please send a separate check for membership.

All programs are subject to change without notice

Please visit oi.uchicago.edu/order/classes/ for details and our registration policy.

Free parking half a block south of the Museum on University Avenue, after 4:00 pm daily and all day Saturday and Sunday.

Total enclosed: \$ _____

Enclosed please find my check or money order made payable to **The Oriental Institute**.

Please charge my:

Visa MC AMEX Discover

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Phone Number _____

Email _____

Credit Card Number _____

Exp. Date _____ Signature _____

Send to: The Oriental Institute
Public Education Office
1155 E. 58th St.
Chicago, IL 60637



THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

1155 East 58th Street • Chicago IL 60637



GENERAL INFORMATION

Membership

Your Partnership Matters!

The Oriental Institute depends upon members of all levels to support the learning and enrichment programs that make our Institute an important — and free — international resource.

As a member, you'll find many unique ways to get closer to the ancient Near East — including free admission to the Museum and Research Archives, invitations to special events, discounts on programs and tours, and discounts at the Institute gift shop.

\$50 Annual Individual / \$40 Senior (65+) Individual

\$75 Annual Family / \$65 Senior (65+) Family

How to Join or Renew

- Online: oi.uchicago.edu/getinvolved
- By phone: (773) 834-9777
- On site: at the Gift Shop

Contact Us

Web: oi.uchicago.edu
Email: oi-membership@uchicago.edu

Location

Oriental Institute
University of Chicago
1155 E. 58th Street, Chicago, IL 60637

Accessibility



Handicapped and Stroller

Access. The Museum is fully wheelchair and stroller accessible. The University Avenue west entrance is accessible by ramp and electronic doors.

Parking



FREE parking half a block south of the Museum on University Avenue, after 4:00 pm daily and all day on Saturday and Sunday.

Group Visits

For information about group visits, please go to oi.uchicago.edu/museum/tours.

General Admission

FREE

Adults

\$10 suggested donation

Children 12 or under

\$5 suggested donation

Museum & Gift Shop Hours

Closed Monday

Tue, Thu-Sat:

10:00 am –6:00 pm

Wed: 10:00 am–8:30 pm

Sun: Noon–6:00 pm

The Museum is closed

- January 1
- July 4
- Thanksgiving Day
- December 25